

## SECOND TRY OF HOLT FOR DEATH WINS

Frank Holt, Would-be Assassin of J. P. Morgan, Succeeds in Committing Suicide Under Eye of His Guard.

SECOND ATTEMPT OF  
MAN IS SUCCESSFUL

Bomb Placer Jumps From Tier of Cells to Concrete Courtyard Below, Crushing Skull. Leaves One Letter.

GLENCOVE, July 6.—Frank Holt, who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan Saturday, committed suicide tonight by plunging through the jail window. He landed on his head and was dead when attendants arrived. Holt was under the guard of Jeremiah O'Ryan, a jail attendant, and was apparently sleeping soundly. O'Ryan, hearing a noise on the other side of the cell door, started to investigate and said the noise resembled an explosion. O'Ryan hastily returned to Holt's cell door which was open and found it empty. Holt slipped through the door, climbed the narrow stairs and jumped to the courtyard below. Holt landed on the concrete floor of the courtyard.

Gay Cleghorn, the jail physician and District Attorney Lewis Smith were summoned. The doctor found the skull crushed and said death was instantaneous. Smith searched the cell and found a letter, which Holt must have written before he attempted suicide this morning, when he crushed his arteries with a piece of metal.

The letter was addressed "to my dear" "I must write once more. The more I think about it, the more I see the uselessness of living under circumstances such as these. Bring up the babies in the love of God and man. God bless you my sweet, affectionately Frank." A postscript asked pardon for the haphazardness.

At midnight there was still considerable confusion in the jail and conflicting stories in the manner in which Holt was killed were told by those attached to the institution. The attendants disagreed as to the place the body was found. O'Ryan declared he was positive the body was in a pool of blood on the floor of the cell when he first saw it.

"It seemed to me like an explosion," he said "You will have hard work to convince me it was not. The cell was in partial darkness and I was fifteen feet away when it happened with my back turned. I heard the noise, ran to the cell and looked around. I could not see at first and then found the body in a pool of blood. Holt had been in remarkably good spirits. He laughed and joked in the early part of the evening which made me suspicious."

Holt admitted, earlier in the day, that he was untruthful when he said he made the capital bomb with match heads and sulphuric acid, also about his movements in New York and Washington. He made admissions, when confronted by evidence, tending to show he made the capital bomb in a bungalow, which was rented near Glencove about ten days ago. The admissions followed positive identification by Lewis Ott of Holt as the man who rented the bungalow. Ott said he found numerous bottles with the cork uncured in the center, small vials and pictures of a dozen public buildings throughout the country, three of which were marked.

Frank McNeill, local constable.  
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## Bryan Not for Peace at Any Price

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Bryan while strongly in favor of peace, is not an advocate of peace at any cost, according to an address delivered at luncheon here. "I have been greatly misrepresented," he said "but I don't mind. I am not visionary enough to believe I can prevent all wars, but believe many wars in history could have been prevented."

"I believe in standing strongly for peace, but whenever every means of peaceful settlement has been exhausted, fighting is inevitable. Proud I was to be a soldier at the time of the Spanish war. I believe in soldiers but believed the soldiers should be like firemen ready for the fire without desiring it. If I could have helped Wilson an iota I would have stayed as secretary."

## COLORADO PIUTE, TZ NE GAT, ON TRIAL IN DENVER

DENVER, July 6.—A picturesque array of Mexican and Indian witnesses appeared at the trial of Tz Ne Gat, the Piute, whose attempt to escape capture in February caused a serious Indian uprising in which several were killed. The prisoner is charged with killing Juan Chacon, a Mexican, in Montezuma County, Colorado, in March, 1914.

More than forty Indians and a number of Mexican witnesses were present with gray blankets, feathers and beaded moccasins. The prisoner escaped to the mountains in the vicinity of Bluff, Utah, and with a band of Piutes, resisted arrest until persuaded to surrender by General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army.

## GERMANS SET TORCH TO RUSSIAN TOWN IN ADVANCE ON LIBAU



Germans watching Swedes burn to the ground.

## MEXICO CITY IS INFORMAL NOTE BANKER-FARMER YET IN HANDS OF ZAPATA RECEIVED IN MEET STARTS OF CAPITAL TODAY

Zapata Forces Drive General Gonzales Back From Outskirts of the City. Business in Capital Is Utterly Paralyzed.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—Repeated attempts by the forces of Gonzales to capture Mexico City have failed. The troops of General Zapata claim the Carranza advance is definitely checked. Despite assurances the government archives and treasury funds have been moved to Cuernavaca. Special trains and street cars are kept in readiness to carry away the government officials.

Many government officials including Provisional President Francisco Leon Chazaro, still are living in the national palace. A number of wounded soldiers have been brought to the hospitals for treatment. The outskirts of the convention forces are located at Barranquilla on the grand canal of Los Reyes, Xochimilco. The advance guard of the Carranza forces penetrated the outskirts of the capital, liberating four hundred prisoners from the penitentiary and a number of political refugees from the Tacuba jail, but later were driven back three miles. Business has been paralyzed since the siege commenced.

**DETAILS OF FIGHT**  
LAREDO, July 6.—Additional reports of yesterday's conflict of Villa and Carranza forces, near Villa Guadalupe, midway between Paredon and Monterrey, in which six hundred Carranza troops were killed, say the fighting began at five in the morning, and continued furiously until two in the afternoon. The battle opened with a terrific machine gun fire from both sides. There are unconfirmed reports tonight of another battle raging southeast of near Paredon, the Carranza troops having been reinforced.

About noon the Carranza commanders ordered a cavalry charge, and there was hand to hand fighting for two hours before a retreat was ordered by the Carranza chiefs. The battlefield was strewn with dead and wounded. Most of the latter were carried from the field to special trains.  
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Germany Sends Informal Draft of Proposed Note to the United States. In Present Form Is Unacceptable.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Germany submitted informally to the United States a tentative draft of its reply to the note of June 3, which asks assurances that American rights on the seas will not be further violated. High officials, who carefully examined the note, practically agreed that the United States cannot express approval of the note in its present form, without sacrificing important neutral rights. The impression obtained to night in reliable quarters that the government probably will instruct Ambassador Gerard to decline to express any view until a formal reply is delivered. It is understood the note imposed conditions such as the marking of belligerent vessels carrying Americans, notification by United States to Germany of the date of departure and character of such vessels and inspection insuring non-carriage of munitions of war. The draft was shown Gerard with the idea of eliciting from him an expression of opinion. He promptly asked instructions from Washington whether the United States would make concessions. The President had been advised of the situation in several long messages. Secretary Lansing took the position that it was not proper for him to disclose Germany's position as informally reported without authority from the German government. He states there merely has been an exchange of views.

The President has before him the views of several cabinet officers, some of whom believe it essential to make clear to the German foreign office that the United States can make no concessions from her position based on the accepted rules of international law and naval prize codes of civilized nations. Whether the President does or does not finally decide to have the Ambassador tell the German government informally the views of the United States on the rough draft of the note, it clearly is apparent that important changes will be necessary in Germany's attitude before a formal reply will remove from the negotiations the critical aspect there has been assumed.

Messages from the ambassador were somewhat garbled in transmission and their meaning not clear. Early in the day it was believed by some officials that a suggestion might offer the basis of negotiations since it is evident that Germany is endeavoring to obtain advances in what the opinion of the United States will be. So the final draft may be certain of acceptance but this caused a feeling of optimism but the arrival of additional messages indicated that Germany is  
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Conference Between Bankers and Farmers Will Start This Morning in Chicago. Big Meeting Expected.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Emphasis on the importance of the Banker-Farmer movement of the American Bankers' Association, is to be the keynote of a conference which will start here tomorrow and continue two days. The agencies who will participate are: The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association; chairmen and members of the committees on agriculture and education of the various state bankers associations as well as other officers of these organizations; deans of colleges of agriculture and other members of these faculties; editors of representative farm journals; individual bankers selected because of exceptional success in co-operation with farmers and such of these farmers as could be persuaded to attend; and representatives of the United States Department of agriculture.

The conference is the outgrowth of a policy of the American Bankers' Association by which it is hoped to increase the co-operative efforts of the agricultural and financial interests of the country toward improved rural life and farm standards in the United States. The executive council of the association recently gave voice to this aim in a resolution which recited the responsibility of the banker to aid agriculture and the importance of co-operation both by improved organizations and individuals with all movements looking toward improved farm conditions. The movement contemplates not only increased banking facilities for the tillers of the soil, giving them direct aid in the financing of crops, but also encouragement of efforts to train the farmer so that increased returns will be the rule.

The American Bankers Association committee early found in their studies of the problems connected with the movement, that effective methods of forwarding these ideas had been put in practice in various communities. It was the thought that interchanges of ideas and experience between bankers, farmers and educators might give a helpful definition of the lines on which the bankers are to proceed. It caused the special conference to be called.

The chief interest of the first day will center in a "deans' session." Heads of various state agricultural schools will participate, among them being H. R. Russell, Director of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and F. B. Mumford, who holds a similar position with the University of Missouri.

The principal gathering of the second day will be an "editors' session." Among those who will take part are

## SLAVS LEAVE TODAY FOR EUROPE

Upwards of One Hundred Servians and Montenegrins Expected to Leave Bisbee This Morning to Fight for Allies.

NEUTRALITY PROSECUTION  
POSTPONED TO AUGUST 6

Several Interesting Developments Had in Case. W. E. Barnes Involved as Witness. Others Sought For.

Upwards of one hundred Montenegrins and Servians leave this morning over the Southwestern and Rock Island for Chicago, Detroit and thence into Canada, from which country, it is supposed, they will embark for their own country to take up arms. A considerable number of men quit their jobs at the mines yesterday and made all preparations to leave. Exactly what train the departure will be made up is unknown but it is supposed to be this morning. This action comes as a climax to the arrest, several days ago, of B. Martinovich and Sivo Gushakovich at the hands of Deputy United States Marshall James McDonald on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. Both claim to be citizens of Montenegro and both deny any criminal act.

Last night with the arrival in Bisbee of Sam Patee, Deputy United States district attorney from Tucson, it was announced that the preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Taylor would be held on August 6 instead of Friday. This will enable the two Montenegrins to attend to some personal business of their own and will also allow the government some time in which to complete its case against the men.

For a time it was thought the government would refuse to allow the men to go out of Bisbee. Up until late last night the local federal authorities had not received any order to stop the excursion. It is ventured in one quarter that the men may get as far as Detroit and then get turned back.

An interesting development in the case occurred yesterday when William E. Barnes, noted archeologist of Arizona and Mexico, student, and traveling passenger agent for the Southern Pacific, was detained as a witness in the case. Just exactly what the government wants to know from Barnes is rather hard to determine. It has been inferred that Barnes, though nominally connected with the Southern Pacific, is, in reality, connected with the British government.

It is probably explained by the passenger man's desire to have the excursionists routed over his own line. Though in this feature there is considerable of a mystery attached.

That the men higher up in the alleged local conspiracy are not located in Bisbee but live in New York and Seattle appears to be the opinion of several here who know the case. It was even rumored last evening that search had been made both in New York and Seattle for the men but without result. It might be that the government is waiting to locate the other men before continuing with the prosecution of the two under bond in Bisbee.

Herbert Quick of "Farm and Fireside" Henry Wallace of "Wallace's Farmer" Dr. Clarence Poe of "The Progressive Farmer," John Feldmann of "The Oklahoma Farm Journal," William Hirth, of "The Farmer," and Arthur C. Page of the "Orange Judd Farmer."

The Chicago Clearing House Association extended the invitation that brought the charge to this city and will have charge of the local arrangements and the entertainment of delegates. R. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, will have general charge of the conference.

HERE'S W. J. BRYAN  
AS COMMON CITIZEN



Bryan, photographed in Chicago on way to Nebraska.

William J. Bryan, plain American citizen, passed through Chicago a few days ago when this picture of him was taken. He told reporters in the windy city that he would remain in politics as long as he lived. He expects to take an active part in campaign for prohibition and peace.

## CAL COX IS HELD WITHOUT BAIL TO TRIAL

One of the Alleged Murderers of Jack Clinton has Preliminary Hearing. Makes Plea for His Own Actions.

TOMBSTONE, July 6. (Special)—Cal Cox, charged jointly with George K. Scarborough, with the murder of Jack Clinton some weeks ago, was held to the Superior court without bail. The preliminary hearing was held before Judge Fowler.

Several witnesses were introduced for the state who swore that Cox had made threats against Clinton's life. In his own behalf Cox made a voluntary statement. He declared that on the night of the killing Scarborough came to his camp and suggested that he ride with him to Clinton's place. Cox agreed. He declared that when the auto was reached Scarborough dismounted and entered the yard. Cox said he heard voices very indistinctly as he was partly deaf. A moment later he heard and saw the flash of a gun. Scarborough then ordered him to ride to the international boundary.

W. B. Cleary appeared for the state, while John S. Williams appeared for the defendant. It is very probable that counsel for the defense will take writ of habeas corpus to determine if his client can not be admitted to bail.

**JURY WORK**  
Twenty-seven out of fifty jurors summoned, made their appearance in  
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## Find Trunk With Much Dynamite

NEW YORK, July 6.—A trunk containing one hundred and thirty-four sticks of dynamite with fuses attached was found tonight in a house here. The police say it was sent by Holt. It was packed in sawdust.

The trunk arrived there three days ago, being delivered by a New York Transfer Company, the bill of lading was made out in the name of Frank Holt. It was found on the top story of a five-story building. Captain Thomas Tunney of the detective bureau took charge of the explosives.

A squad of detectives surrounded the house. Besides the dynamite the trunk contained a number of tin cans, a box of blasting caps, powder, sulphuric acid and matches. Owen Eagan, inspector of combustibles, said the police were searching for another case of explosives believed to be in the vicinity.

## RUSSIANS ARE BRACING IN THE EAST

Russians Appear to Be Holding the Teutonic Allies in Check Along the Eastern Front of the War.

WARSAW'S DANGER POINT IS CLAIMED THREATENED

British Make Capture Near Ypres. Report is Circulating That Germans Will Soon Launch West Offensive.

LONDON, July 6.—With the exception of certain sectors between the Vistula and the Bug, the Austro-German rush in the Eastern theatre is losing its momentum. The Russians have braced and are holding most points along the line, although the Austrians claim progress northeast of Krasnik, further east along the Vistula and in the neighborhood of Tarnobrod. This is a critical sector so far as a northward blow at Warsaw is concerned. The British report a gain of German trenches north of Ypres.

It is noteworthy that today's British official speaks only of the gain in northern Poland, leaving the south-eastern field to the Austrians, whose officials with emphasis claim an advance of the center between the Vistula and the Bug was made by the "Austrians." The British advance at Ypres was typical of the trench warfare, and backed by French artillery. This part of the western front still holds the reputation as the gas area. The British say the Germans are bombarding Ypres with gas shells.

Renewed rumors that the Germans are preparing to launch a new offensive in the West, the wish being to duplicate the Gallipoli tactics and break through Calais. Reports of this effect came simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam. London papers give the reports prominence, although they question how much is based on facts. Along Zurich reports are that ten German army corps have been recuperating from the claims of the Gallipoli campaign and are now moving westward from the interior.

Latest advices from the Dardanelles took the Anglo-French expedition no further forward and made plain the gallantry of the British and French, who are fighting under almost insurmountable difficulties.

## HAS NARROW ESCAPE

DOUGLAS, July 6.—Robert Mitchell, an American, and manager of a mining company, telegraphed from Sonora that he escaped assassination by five Mexicans, whom he surprised in the act of hanging another Mexican. Mitchell attempted to avoid the Mexicans, who pursued his automobile, firing several shots. The incident was reported to the State Department, Governor Mayhew refused the offer of the American Red Cross to send food into Sonora. He said his running exists.

## MORE PRACTICAL

BERKELEY, July 6.—Edwin Snyder, state commissioner of vocational education, addressing the delegates to the annual convention of California High School Teachers' Association, declared the high school should be conducted along less theoretical lines, and that students should be given more latitude in selecting their course of study.